

RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND.

DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1828.

No. 424.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Feb. 20.	Fayetteville, Feb. 14.	Newbern, Feb. 9.	Petersburg, Feb. 8.
Cogniac, - - - - -	gall. 120 125	cts. 125 160	cts. 15 17.5	125 200
Apple, - - - - -	35 36	33 37	4 5	28 100
Peach, - - - - -	lb. 7 10	6 8	6 7	7 8
Vax, - - - - -	25 26	22 23	28	25
Br., - - - - -	15 20	15 20	12 18	12 25
Jamaica, - - - - -	14 15	15 18	18	15 18
On, - - - - -	bush. 46 47	40	33 40	40
On, - - - - -	lb. 7 8	8 9	8 9	8 9
On, - - - - -	15 18	16	15	14 16
On, - - - - -	bush. 525 650	400 425	650	500 600
On, - - - - -	lb. 525 650	400 425	650	500 600
Holland, - - - - -	gall. 190 110	90 125	100 125	99 125
Country, - - - - -	40 45	43 45	45 50	35
On, - - - - -	ton 9 10	7 7.5	7 8	9
On, - - - - -	cask 150 175	200 250	29 32	150 200
On, - - - - -	gall. 30 32	32 40	29 32	33 40
On, - - - - -	kg 8 9	8 9	7 8	7 8
On, - - - - -	kg 500 800	500 800	600 650	600 650
On, - - - - -	gall. 100 112	125 150	90 100	125 150
On, - - - - -	80 90	70 80	85 90	75 100
On, - - - - -	40 42	40	40 45	42 45
On, - - - - -	30 325	350 400	300 325	400 450
On, - - - - -	1000	850 1000	850 1000	850 1000
On, - - - - -	bush. 75	65	75	75
On, - - - - -	50 55	75	60	75
On, - - - - -	cwt. 950 1050	850 1050	900 1000	850 1150
On, - - - - -	lb. 19 20	18 25	18 25	18 25
On, - - - - -	150 175	150 175	140 150	140 150
On, - - - - -	120	120	100 125	250 70
On, - - - - -	cwt. 425	275 300	275 300	275 300
On, - - - - -	lb. 10	8 9	10	8 8.5
On, - - - - -	bush. 70 75	70 75	80 85	80 85
On, - - - - -	gall. 32 33	25 30	30	33 35
On, - - - - -	250 400	300 375	250 500	250 500
On, - - - - -	125 150	125 150	125 150	125 150
On, - - - - -	160 225	200 250	200 250	200 250
On, - - - - -	200 325	200 325	200 325	200 325
On, - - - - -	80	80	80	80

GARDEN SEEDS.

R. L. COOK has just received from D. & C. Landreth, Philadelphia, a supply of Garden Seeds, warranted fresh and of the best quality, among which are the following:
Early York Cabbage, Early Curled Lettuce,
Large Drumhead do. Early Cucumber,
Large Burgen do. Round Spinnage,
Large York do. Yellow Onion,
Yellow Savoy do. Parsnip,
Philadelphia do. Long Red Beet,
Long Orange Carrot, Turnip do.
Large purple Egg Plant, Salsabe,
White Turnip Radish, Ruta Baga,
Red do. do. Tomatoes,
Long Salmon do. Parsley,
Long Scarlet do. Curled Endive,
Yellow Summerdo. Curled Cress,
Early Dutch Turnip, Bush Squash,
Red top do. Celery.
Yellow Aberdeen do.
100 papers Flower Seeds, assorted.
R. L. Cook has received a few catalogues of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth's Plants and Seeds, and offer them for inspection, orders for any of which will be received and supplied at short notice.
March 4. 20-3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of Cuthbert Burton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated with in the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
Williamson Burton, Exr.
March 4. 20-3w

Take up the Run-away, Negro JACK.

RAN away from the subscriber sometime in January last, a mulatto negro fellow, about six feet two inches high, twenty-two or three years of age, long, full face, rather a down look, would weigh about two hundred pounds; had on when he went away an old furged black hat, a little torn on the brim, a blue broadcloth coat with a velvet collar, pantaloons of casinet, dove colour; his other cloths not recollected. He is the negro fellow Jack that formerly belonged to William H. Whitted, and was sold after the death of said Whitted, by his executor, it is probable that he may be lurking about Hillsborough, N. C. where he was raised, and has a pretended wife there and many relations. Ten dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, or if lodged in any jail so that I may get him again; and if brought to me, all reasonable expenses will be paid. And whereas the said negro Jack has left me without the slightest provocation, I request all persons who may see him, to take him dead or alive. If he should be killed in apprehending, I do and will acquit the person so doing from any liability to me whatever.
Jefferson Horner.
Red-Mountain, Orange county, N. C.
16 miles N. E. of Hillsborough.
Feb. 21. 20-3w

Printing Establishment for Sale.

IN order to relieve our endorser at bank from their responsibility, to pay our other debts, and close the partnership between us, we hereby offer for sale the office and establishment of the
Intelligencer and Petersburg Commer-
cial Advertiser.
It is needless to expatiate on the value of this property, to a gentleman of talent and capital, capable of conducting the business to advantage. The office is complete and well supplied in every kind of type and press that can be required; and the list of subscribers and advertising custom for many years extended to the establishment, speak for themselves. The newspaper has at no period been more liberally patronized than at present; it has about 900 good subscribers, the amount of advertising has been full 4000 dollars per annum heretofore, with very considerable job work; so that we may say without exaggeration that the gross income of the establishment has averaged about 7000 dollars per annum for the last eight years, while the annual expenses of the printing office, at the time amount to little more than 3000 dollars. Such being facts and nothing but facts, (and that we state nothing but the truth any gentleman by calling upon us can be satisfied,) scarcely any consideration but the imperious obligation above-mentioned could induce us to part with property so valuable. It will be offered at private sale until the first day of April next; on which day should it not be disposed of (and due notice will be given of a transfer,) it will be sold publicly on the premises occupied by us on Bank street, to the highest bidder. The terms will be made known on application; but there is no doubt, should a responsible purchaser present himself, that on paying down a small amount in cash a reasonable credit for the greater part of the purchase money might be obtained. Gentlemen disposed to avail themselves of this offer, can receive any further information of the nature desired, by addressing Dr. Richard Field of Brunswick, Mr. Miles Jordan of Lunenburg, Mr. James B. Kendall of Petersburg, or the subscribers.
Yancey & Burton.
February 19. 20-

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale.

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.
As my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gately now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpsy humper.
February 19. 17-6



RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour,
O'er every land."

HEMP.

The following observations relative to hemp are said to be approved by the experience of practical men, in our own country, particularly Mr. Henry King of Buffalo.
Taken from the American Farmer, vol. 5, page 99.

Hemp is a very heavy plant, resists draught and severe frosts, is easier cultivated, less exhausting, and more profitable than many other crops, with which it does not interfere in its cultivation (except the tobacco crop); it is sown before, and gathered after corn, and requires no attention when wheat is sown, harvested, or threshed. It will grow, year after year, on the same ground, on which, if sufficiently rich, it is the surest crop. It is liable to no diseases, and injured by no insects.

THE SOIL. The soil should be deep, clear, dry, rich and mellow. The plant has a tap root, which descends to a considerable depth, and therefore the soil should be deep, and thoroughly mellowed by deep and frequent ploughings. Fall ploughing, and two or three ploughings in the spring, together with harrowing, so as to smooth the surface, (and thereby enable the seed to be sown even, and the hemp to spring up equally, and be cut close to the roots.) Any preparatory steps to the putting in of the seed.

THE SEED WHEN SOWN.—The seed (to the amount of two bushels per acre, on mellow soil, and three on rich ground) should be sown as early as possible in the spring, after the ground becomes dry and well prepared. Early sowing renders the coat heavier and stronger, enables the hemp to cover the ground early so as to smother weeds, and, before the sun becomes powerful, to shade the soil and preserve its moisture. The seed, after being cast as even as possible, should be harrowed in, to a equal depth as may be, that it may all start together; and a heavy roller should then be passed over, or a brush drawn across, to smooth the surface, in order that the hemp may be cut close to the roots.

RIPENING AND HARVESTING.—When the hemp becomes fit to cut, the stalks of the blossom, of male hemp, turn yellow, become a good deal speckled, and drop most of their leaves, and, if the air is still, a loud dust arises from the blossom stalks, and hangs over the field; When sown early, it will be fit to cut about the first of August. The above appearance will become indicative of the proper time, and then it should be cut without delay; for, if suffered to stand longer, (as about one half of the stalks blossom, and the other half bear seed,) the stalks of the male will wither and blacken, and the coat be of but little value; and the female hemp, which has stood to ripen the seed, requires a longer time to rot than the male, and, consequently, both would be thereby injured. The best way to get seed would be to sow some thinly in a separate patch. The mode of cutting is preferable to that of pulling, a man will cut half an acre per day, and a quarter, pulled, is said to be a day's work. By the former practice, the inconvenience of dust, and the dirt attached to the roots, will be avoided. Cut hemp will be worth ten dollars a ton more than the pulled. Knives, or hooks, for the purpose, may be obtained for about \$1.25 each.—When cut, spread the hemp a day or two, to dry it, then wash it and put it up in shocks.

WRETTING (OR ROTTING).—As soon as harvest is over, in order to prevent the rains from deteriorating it, proceed, as early as convenient, to wrett it, by placing it in clean pure water, formed by a stream, spring or clear pond. It rotted shortly after cutting, about five days are generally required for the purpose. You will be able to judge, by taking out a handful and drying it, and if the stalk of sheaves will shake out,

and separate easily from the bark, leaving it clean and entire, the process of wretting is completed. The bark, or lint of hemp, is connected with the stalk, by a substance which must be either wretted or dissolved, before they will separate; produce the separation, and the work is accomplished. Experience will be the best criterion. The water in which it is rotted should not run rapidly, as it would in that case wash away the coat. You may have three or four waggon loads of hemp, to the depth of three or four feet, sunk at a time, but it should be completely submerged, though not suffered to touch the bottom. If separate quantities are put in on several successive days, the days and quantities should be noted, for the purpose of ascertaining which becomes a first wretter, and which should, therefore, be first taken up; for, if left in the water a day or two too long, the hemp will be materially injured.

DRESSING AND SKEWERING.—When rotted, open and spread it, that it may dry soon. The process for breaking and singling, is the same as that for flax. When it grows too long for dressing (say from 8 to 10 feet) it may be cut into two equal parts without injury. Be very particular in keeping the long and short hemp separate, and not have the seed and butt ends put together; be also careful to dress it clean. When dressing it, put twelve handbills in one head, laying them straight the length of the hemp. The handbills must not be tied, but tied the heads tight with a small band, about one foot from the butt ends; it will then be ready to be put into such sized bales as may be suitable. Some bail it into a box, across the bottom of which four ropes are laid to tie the hemp when pressed into it. When packed, it should be perfectly dry, otherwise it will rot.

The following remarks from the "Plough Boy," on the subject of water rotting, in preference to dew rotting, coincide with the opinion of experienced cultivators:—"If the crop is to be dew-rotted and got out by hand, its profits must be comparatively small, because it cannot be thus prepared to command the highest price in market, complete in quality with the Russia hemp, much less drive it from our markets.—But, if the American hemp plant is prepared with proper machinery to dress and prepare it, we ought not to doubt, much less to despair, of his ultimately arriving at a perfection in the production and dress of the article, to equal, if not excel, the best samples of Russia hemp."

The following story has been the principal topic of conversation for some days back in Madrid. A capuchin of the Padre Convent has two nieces, who, being without fortune, were placed by him in two families, as *filles de Chamber*. He did all he could to enrich their lot, and whenever he earned a small sum by preaching, he was accustomed to give it to his nieces, or to put it in the lottery to try fortune in their favour. At the last lottery he bought a five franc ticket, and at the drawing on the 19th ult. he drew a prize of 85,000 rials. Our capuchin, elevated with joy, immediately goes to his two nieces to acquaint them with the lucky chance, and told them that he should give each a dowry of 42,000 rials; but his convent learned what had taken place and called upon him to give up his 85,000 rials into the hands of the community, in consequence of the Statutes of St. Francis, which forbid any monk to possess a farthing, and which declare that the goods of each individual member belong to the order.—The capuchin refused to deliver up to his superior his 85,000 rials, saying that he only put the money into the lottery for his nieces. This affair has been carried before the Tribunal in the First Instance, whose judgment is expected with much anxiety. It is likely that the business will be carried to Rome.

At the late conference held in Camden, South Carolina, it was ascertained, that the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Conference comprehending Georgia, South Carolina and a part of North Carolina, had increased in numbers, during the last year, upwards of 8,000, 7,000 of which are white members. The greatest part of this remarkable augmentation, is in the state of Georgia.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY DENNIS HEART.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring continuance until countermanded.—And paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers to guarantee the payments, shall receive the paper gratis.
Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines to be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and of the post-office in the state of letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Union Hotel, prior to the 1st of January, 1828, are related to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorized to collect the debts. No farther indulgence is given.
Samuel Child, Agent.
February 19. 18-3w

TRUST SALE.

Pursuant to a deed of trust, made and executed to the subscriber by John Thompson to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, at a dwelling of the said John Thompson on Sunday the 20th of March next, the plantation on which he now resides, containing two hundred acres, his mother having a life estate one hundred acres of this tract; also his interest in the grist and saw mill, and the ground attached to them, (which is one third now, and one half at the death of his mother); these things being well known by the name of Thompson's mills, on Haw river; also one other tract of land on the opposite side of the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres; also his interest in cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles, some credit will be given the purchaser; the terms will be made known more fully on the day of sale.
John Newlin, Trustee.
February 5. 16-7w

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Sadlery Shop to the building west of Thos. Stanley & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.
J. B. McDade & Co.
Jan. 15. 13-4f

NOTICE.

THE Orange Peace Society will meet, pursuant to adjournment, at Spring Meeting house, Orange county, on sixth-day (Friday,) the 26th of next month, March, at 11 o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance of the members is requested. The citizens generally are also respectfully invited to attend.
Joshua Lindley Jr. Sec'y.
2d Mo 21st, 1828 18-

THE BLOODED HORSE.

ARABIAN WILL stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season. Fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.
ARABIAN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.
The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.
The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, waggon or plough.
When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, Groom.

FAL GOOD.

THE subscribers have received their fall supply of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

which they are determined to sell low for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.
They have also on hand a large assortment of LEATHER and SADDLERY, of every description, which they will sell lower than can be purchased in this market.

Turner & Phillips.

Nov. 20. 05-

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to the subscribers by John Stroud, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, will be sold to the highest bidder, before the Court House in Hillsborough, on the 24th day of March next, for ready money, a tract of land belonging to said Stroud, on Philp's creek, containing 460 acres, adjoining the lands of Frank Barboe, Jesse Novels, and others.

James Webb, or } Trustees.
John A. Mebane, }

February 26. 19-4w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Supreme Court of North-Carolina.

The following is a list of the causes decided by the Supreme Court at the late term:—

EQUITY CAUSES.

Micajah Ricks and others v. executors and legates of Rowland Williams, from Nash. Decree according to report.

William Croom, executor of Bryan Whitfield, v. William H. Ring and wife, and others, legates, from Lehigh. Decree according to report.

William Cain and David R. v. Benjamin Bullock, from Orange. Decree according to award.

Robert Pike v. Stark Armistead, administrator &c., from Washington. Decree for complainant.

Elijah K. Kinnrough v. John Davis and wife, from Wake. Decree of last term reformed, and decree according to report.

Susanna Jones and others v. Kugana Pickett and others, from Rutherford. Order of reference and decree of sale of the Buncombe lands.

James Bridges and others, v. James Rutherford and others, from Rutherford. Bill dismissed with costs.

David W. Greenlee v. Samuel Davidson, from Burke. Decree of the court below affirmed.

J. A. Dawson, et al. v. S. H. Dawson, from Halifax. Decree that the demurrer be over-ruled without prejudice and without costs. Remanded to the court below for final hearing.

Robert Donaldson v. Robert Strange and others, from Cumberland. Remanded to the court below.

Henry Huffstetter, administrator, v. Nicholas Whitsonant, from Lincoln. Decree in favor of the next of kin.

David Smith v. Margaret Houston, from Mecklenburg. Decree for complainant.

David J. White and A. J. Colvin v. executor of A. J. White, deceased, from New Hanover. Referred to the clerk.

John Smith's executors v. Azel Sharpe and others, from Iredell. Referred to the master.

Azel Sharpe v. Thomas Bagwell, from Iredell. Bill dismissed with costs.

James Allen v. the Buncombe Turnpike Company, from Buncombe. Bill dismissed with costs.

Benjamin Thomason v. Z. Lloyd and B. Hewitt, from Granville. Bill dismissed with costs.

George Bird, administrator, v. Richard Lewis, from Rutherford. Referred to the clerk.

William and Henry D. Grett v. Benjamin Pope and others, from Halifax. It is ordered that it be remanded to Halifax to try a feigned issue.

The heirs at law of James Duzier, deceased, v. the court, from Currituck. Remanded to the court below.

James H. Wood and others v. President and Trustees of the University, from New Hampton. Remanded to the court below.

Eliza and Susan Doran v. Edwin Doran and others, from Wake. Decree for complainants.

James Kirby and Stephen Grice v. John Newman and Jesse Aycock, from Johnston. Referred to the clerk to take an account.

Sarah Spencer v. James Greenlee's administrator, from Burke. Referred to the clerk and master of Burke.

William C. Crawford v. William Pearson, administrator, &c., from Moore. Remanded to the court below.

COMMON LAW CAUSES.

Stephen Brown's executor v. Thomas C. Johnson, appellant, from Northampton. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

John Anderson & Co. v. Alfred M. Hunt, appellant, from Franklin. Judgment from the court below affirmed.

Mary Cloots's executor v. John Wright, appellant, from Surry. New trial ordered.

James Greenlee, appellant, v. William T. Lee's heirs, from Burke. Judgment of the court below reversed, and that the grant to the petitioner's ancestor be vacated.

James Munroe v. Daniel Munroe, from Cumberland. Certiorari discharged, and cause dismissed with costs.

Tully Bell and others v. Joseph Duzier, from Currituck. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Den on demise of McRea v. the heirs of Phineas Alexander, from Mecklenburg. Judgment reversed, and judgment for one third of the land, upon the demise of the feme covert and her husband, with costs.

Den on demise of Tayloe and Rhodes v. Fen and David Gaskins, appellant, from Bertie. Judgment that the rule for a new trial be discharged.

Andrew H. Hyle, appellant, v. the heirs of Mason H. Hule, from Lincoln. Judgment of the court below reversed, and judgment of partition.

Nathaniel Hamrick v. Frances Hogg, appellant, from Rutherford. Judgment of the court below reversed, and new trial granted.

Lemuel Moore v. Joseph Moore, from Rutherford. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

Lewis Fetter's administrator v. Jos. Greenlee, administrator, appellant, from Bertie. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Snodden B. Caraway, appellant, v. Abner Burbanks, from Washington. Judgment of the court below reversed, and new trial granted.

Luke Leggetta, administrator v. Thomas Sanderson, appellant, from Washington. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Hosea Gallaway and wife, appellants, v. Pete Yeates, from Beaufort. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Alphia P. Moore v. James McNairy, from Guilford. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Thomas O. Dwyer v. Henry G. Cutler, from Hertford. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

John Weaver v. George Orrer and others, appellants, from Hertford. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Moses D. Smith and wife v. James Yeates, appellant, from Hertford. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Rice B. Pearce, appellant, v. Edmunds Myrick, from Halifax. Judgment affirmed.

M. C. Whitaker, administrator, v. Mary Whitaker, executor, appellant, from Halifax. Judgment reversed, and judgment for the defendant.

A. Frew's administrator v. James Cowan, appellant, from Mecklenburg. Judgment that the appeal be dismissed.

John Peebles, appellant, v. James Gee, from Halifax. Judgment reversed, and new trial granted.

Thomas D. Watts, appellant, v. Thomas Scott, from Orange. Judgment of the court that the non-suit be set aside, and new trial granted.

Josiah Turner v. Samuel Child, executor, appellant, from Orange. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Alexander Nesbit & Co. appellants, v. Richmond Pearson's executor, from Rowan. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed upon the writ of error, and the original judgment reversed.

John Barnes, appellant, v. Turner Dickenson, from Wayne. Judgment of the court below affirmed.

Thomas M. D. Reed, appellant, v. James B. Kelly, from Moore. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas Foster, appellant, v. John Patton, from Buncombe. Judgment of the court that this cause be remanded to the court below for a full statement.

Burwell Simms v. Nathaniel Thompson and wife, from Wake. Judgment for the petitioner.

James Y. Jones v. John Dunn, sheriff, from Wake. Judgment for the defendant.

STATE CAUSES.

State v. Archibald Johnston, from New Hanover. Judgment arrested.

State v. Joseph Wier, from Cabarrus. Judgment for the state.

State v. Cook and Younger, from Surry. Judgment affirmed.

FUNERAL OF GEN. BROWN.

Washington City, February 25.

On Wednesday the remains of this brave and lamented veteran were consigned to the grave. At an early hour in the morning, the troops began to assemble on their different parade grounds, and about 11 o'clock, the companies formed on that part of the Pennsylvania avenue which runs north of the president's house. The carriages containing the heads of departments, the supreme court, and the two houses of congress, formed into line; and about 12 o'clock the body of the deceased general was brought out of the house, and placed in the hearse, which was drawn by four horses. The procession began its solemn and slow march, the various bands performing the funeral dirges usual on such mournful occasions. The old war horse of the general, said to be upwards of thirty years of age, was led before the hearse, the general's boots fastened to the saddle, reversed in the stirrups. It was nearly two hours before the procession reached the public burying ground, where the troops were formed into a square, and the coffin being taken from the hearse, with the military coat, sword and sash of the general upon it, was borne by marines through the lines of troops, who received it with presented arms. The corpse was preceded by the clergy of the district, and followed by the president, the immediate friends of the deceased, the principal officers civil and military, and the members of the two houses, until it reached the narrow home, in which after the usual service, it was deposited.

As soon as the funeral service was ended, four companies—three of volunteers, and a company of regular troops brought from Fort Washington—were detailed from the military escort, and fired three volleys, and the procession then returned.

Thus terminated the mournful ceremonies of the day. The deceased general now sleeps in his narrow home, surrounded by the dust of many of those whose names will not perish from the annals of our country, until long after time shall have destroyed the marble memorials which now point out the spot where they repose. Like theirs, his virtues remain behind him, a rich inheritance to his country; a bright and beneficial example to teach posterity the redeeming efficacy of great and patriotic actions, in rescuing individual renown from that grasp of death beneath which our physical nature must sooner or later be resolved into its original element, and be mingled with "the clods of the valley."

In another part of our paper will be found a general order issued by the War Department, which contains a merited eulogium on the military character of the deceased general.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

February 25th, 1898.

ORDERS.

The Secretary of War, by direction of the President of the United States, announces to the army the painful intelligence of the decease (the 24th of February) of Major General Brown.

To say that he was one of the men who had rendered most important service to his country, would fall far short of the tribute due to his character. Uniting with the most unaffected simplicity the highest degree of personal valour, and of intellectual energy, he stands pre-eminent before the world, and for after ages, in that band of heroic spirits, who upon the ocean and the land, formed and sustained, during the second war with Great Britain, the martial reputation of their country. To this high and honourable purpose, general Brown may be truly said to have sacrificed his life. For the diseases which abridged his days, and has terminated his course at a period scarcely beyond the meridian of manhood, undoubtedly originated in the hardships of his campaigns on the Canada frontiers, and in that glorious wound, which, though desperate, could not remove him from the field of battle till it was won. Quick to perceive—sagacious to anticipate, prompt to decide, and daring in execution, he was born with the qualities which constitute a great commander. His military coup d'œil, his intuitive penetration, his knowledge of men, and his capacity to control them, were known to all his companions in arms, and commanded their respect, while the gentleness of his disposition, the courtesy of his deportment, his scrupulous regard to their rights, his constant attention to their wants, and his affectionate attachment to their persons, universally won their hearts, and bound them to him as a father.

Calm and collected in the presence of the enemy, he was withal tender of human life; in the hour of battle more sparing of the blood of the soldier than his own; in the hour of victory, the vanquished enemy found in him a humane and compassionate friend; not one drop of blood shed in wantonness or cruelty, sullied the purity of his fame. Defeat he was never called to endure; but in the crisis of difficulty and danger he displayed untiring patience, and fortitude not to be overcome.

Such was the great and accomplished captain whose loss the army has now, in common with their fellow citizens of all classes, to deplore. While indulging in the kindly impulses of nature, and yielding the tribute of a tear upon his grave, let it not be permitted to close upon his bright example, as it must upon his mortal remains. Let him be more nobly sepulchred in the hearts of his fellow soldiers, and his imperishable monument be found in their endeavors to imitate his virtues.

The officers of the army will wear the badge of mourning for six months on the left arm and hilt of the sword. Guns will be fired at each military post, at intervals of thirty minutes, from the rising to the setting of the sun, on the day succeeding the arrival of this order, during which the national flag will be suspended at half mast.

JAMES BARBOUR.

CASE OF MILLER.

Among the last acts of gov. Clinton, in his official letter to Judge Edwards, severely, but justly reprimanding him for the course he pursued in regard to this convict.

Miller was indicted for the murder of David Ackerman, and tried in New York on the tenth of December last, found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 26th of January. Judge Edwards, with the advice of the attorney general, exercising a power, which, by construction, he thought belonged to the court, granted the condemned a respite, with the view of obtaining a pardon from the governor. Governor Clinton differed widely from the judge, with regard to his constructive power, and, to our view, shows conclusively the illegality and impropriety of the course pursued by the judge. The governor tells him, the power claimed had never been exercised before, in this country; that "it is against the constitution, and prepat with the most mischievous results." The power claimed by the court, would completely overthrow the power of the executive; for, says the governor, "if a court may respite for a day, they may for a year—and if on the exhibition of new testimony, they may try over a criminal, and declare him innocent, whom before they pronounced guilty, and act as a respite power, there will be no certainty in punishment; a virtual pardoning power will be established in each county, instead of one express pardoning power for the whole state. And, if the judiciary be exposed to sudden and powerful attempts on its humanity, as probable in the present case, to suspend the sentence of the law; what must be the effect on the executive, when it comes before him, backed by the judicial authority—a prevalent sentiment against the punishment of death—a reluctance in the firmest mind to accede to it—plausible reasons for a milder course—and conflicting opinions about the right of inflicting after an intermeddling with the sentence? Will not the executive, in almost every case, be compelled to change the punishment; and in the present instance, which has been pronounced by the judges and jury the crime of murder, and which I may still believe so, with all due deference to the opinion of the court, I am compelled by the extraordinary circumstances, embarrassments and perplexities attending it, to interfere with a conditional pardon: And as the course to which I except is obnoxious to so many objections, and may be productive of so many evils, and is without precedent, I sincerely hope that it may be without imitation."

The punishment of Miller was by the governor, commuted to imprisonment for life in Auburn Prison.

Internal Improvement and Domestic Manufactures.

The following resolution has passed the Senate of Indiana:

"WHEREAS, the friends of General Jackson in the western states advocate his election to the presidency of the United States on the ground of his being friendly to internal improvements, and the advocate of a judicious tariff for the protection of American manufactures; and whereas, the friends of the same distinguished individual in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, advocate his claims to the first office in the nation on account of his opposition to the above measures or system of policy—therefore, for the purpose of enabling the citizens of Indiana to ascertain what are the real sentiments of General Jackson, and give them an opportunity to vote understandingly at the next presidential election, in reference to these great interests,

"Resolved, by the senate, that his excellency the governor be requested to address a respectful letter to General Andrew Jackson, inviting him to state explicitly, whether he favors that construction of the constitution of the United States, which authorizes congress to appropriate money for the purpose of internal improvements in the several states; and whether he is in favour of such a system of protective duties for the benefit of American manufactures as will, in all cases where the raw material, and the ability to manufacture exist in our country, secure the patronage of our own manufactures to the exclusion of those of foreign countries; and whether, if elected president of the United States, he will, in his public capacity, recommend, foster and support the American system."

"Resolved, that his excellency the governor, be requested, as soon as he receives the answer of general Jackson to the letter contemplated in the preceding resolution, to cause the same to be published, together with the resolutions, in the newspapers printed at Indianapolis."

From the National Gazette.

There is a Mr. Kendall, who gives testimony in acrimonious printed letters, and before the Kentucky senate, against Mr. Clay, and who is said to have been particularly fostered by that gentleman, to have been nursed when sick, in his house, &c. Such a case calls to mind the following Persian apologue:

"A tortoise and a scorpion travelling the same road for a considerable distance, in good fellowship. The latter, on the ground of this friendship, asked the former to carry him over a deep stream. The tortoise complied; but what was his surprise to find his companion endeavouring with all his might to sting him! When he had placed him safe on the opposite shore, he turned to him and said, 'Are you not the most base and ungrateful of reptiles? But for me you must either have given up your journey, or have been drowned in that stream, and what is my reward? If it had not been for the armor which God has given me, I should have been stung to death.' 'Blame me not,' said the scorpion, in a supplicatory tone, 'it is not my fault; it is that of my nature: it is a constitutional habit I have of stinging!'"

The Heirs of De Witt Clinton.—The amount to which the late De Witt Clinton was justly entitled for his services, as a canal commissioner, is said to be about \$16,000. This sum, an adequate compensation to ordinary ability, would be a pitiful recompense for the extensively, efficient and multifarious services of Mr. Clinton. One of the journals over which we have glanced, represents his family as being in straitened circumstances; and hints broadly, if it does not state positively, that some of the household effects of the illustrious deceased, are under execution. We hope in a short time to hear better things from the north; and to have it in our power to record that New York has acted with some regard to equity and in the spirit of liberal justice—in a spirit worthy of the state, which fostered Alexander Hamilton, and which gave birth to De Witt Clinton.

Cape Fear Recorder.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have passed an act, appropriating \$15,000 to the construction of a turnpike from Yorkhaven to the Harrisburg bridge, and the commissioners appointed under the act, have already commenced operations, to ensure its completion the ensuing summer. This is the only part which was wanting to complete the chain of artificial road from this city to Harrisburg, the seat of government of Pennsylvania, and when this link is made, the distance from Washington to Harrisburg will be 110 miles, which may then be travelled in the mail stage in one day.

Nat. Intell.

The legislature of the state of Ohio, to whom was communicated the resolutions of the state of South Carolina, denying to the general government, the power to appropriate money for roads, canals, &c. or to lay duties to protect American manufactures, has passed resolutions, which have been laid before congress, and transmitted to the governors of the several states, expressive of their solemn dissent to the practical doctrines contained in those resolutions.

The governor of Georgia, in obedience to an act of the last legislature, has extended, by proclamation, the criminal jurisdiction of this state, over that part of the Cherokee lands lying within the limits of Georgia.

It appears, from authentic information, that the Viceroy of Egypt bore the destruction of his fleet at Navarino, with singular equanimity. He was prepared for the catastrophe, and had apprised the Sublime Porte of his anticipation, after he heard of the treaty of mediation concluded between the courts of London, Paris, and St. Petersburg.

Foolish Adventure.—A Montpelier, Vt. paper of Feb. 18th states, that Maj. Geo. W. Collamer, of Barre, on the 14th inst. shot an apple from the bare head of Mr. Henry Ingram, at the distance of 27 yards, with a rifle. Mr. Collamer then took his turn and Ingram at the same distance shot an apple from his head. It was done in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen, who, after fruitless attempts to stop the parties, had the satisfaction to see them come off in safety. The apples were so handsomely cut by the ball that the juice and pomace remained in considerable quantities on the hair of their heads.

NOVEL UNDERTAKING.

On Monday morning, Mr. T. Barnes, a gentleman of fortune, residing near Hackney, undertook for a wager of 500 guineas to walk one mile forward, one mile backward, run one mile, bowl a hoop one mile, draw a gig one mile, and wheel a barrow one mile, all of which he undertook to do in 50 minutes. The remaining part of his task was to trot one mile, gallop one mile, and drive one mile in harness.

This was to be done in ten minutes for 200 guineas more, two minutes allowed for harnessing. He then made a bet of 500 guineas more that the whole should be done in an hour, making the total undertaking for 1000 guineas. This match has been anxiously looked for by the sporting world, and betting ran thus:—Five to four against the first undertaking being done in fifty minutes; seven to four and two to one against the second part being done in ten minutes; and six and seven to four against the completion of the whole in an hour. Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather, the ground was but thinly attended. The match took place upon a mile piece of ground on the Bristol road, and was done as follows:—

First Part. M. S. Second Part, M. S.
Walking one mile, 11 2/3 Trotting one mile, 3 6
Walking backward 10 2/3 Galloping 1 mile, 3 10
Running one mile, 5 1/2 Harness, 3 40
Bowing a hoop, 5 20
Drawing a gig, 7 50 9 56
Wheeling a barrow, 5 58 Total, Part First, 49 44

49 44 Grand Total, 59 40

Rain.—It is thought that within the last three months, five feet of water, in rain, have fallen in the middle states. From 46 to 48 inches, have hitherto been considered the average annual amount falling in rain and snow, in this country.

Creek Indians.—According to a statement lately furnished by General Alexander Gray, (one of the United States' commissioners for treating with the Cherokee Indians) the population of the Cherokee Nation in North Carolina is 15,560. There are 147 white men married to Cherokee women, and 68 Cherokee men married to white women. There are eighteen schools in the nation, and 314 scholars of both sexes; 36 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 762 looms, 2486 spinning wheels, 173 wagons, 2925 ploughs, 7683 horses, 22,531 black cattle, 16,932 swine, 2,566 sheep, 180 goats, 62 blacksmith shops, 9 stores, 214 yards; besides many other items not enumerated. There are likewise several public roads, ferries, and turnpikes in the nation.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the National Journal.

Saturday, February 23.

The Senate did not sit to-day. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Chilton made some further observations on his resolution relative to the reduction of the West Point academy; when the resolution was on motion of Mr. Stewart, laid on the table. The house then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, several of which went through the committee of the whole. The bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade was taken up, and discussed for a short time in committee, but the committee rose before any question was taken, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Monday, February 25.

In the Senate, resolutions were adopted for attending the funeral of Gen. Brown. The bill for the relief of Simeon Webster was discussed and rejected. The bill for establishing a southern judicial district in the territory of Florida was discussed and ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the number of petitions presented was as many as usual. Mr. Gilmer presented a resolution to appoint a select committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of cadets at West Point, but it was laid on the table by a vote of 90 to 65. The house then passed the private bills which went through the committee of the whole on Saturday, with the exception of the bill for the relief of Joseph Young, (security for a deceased post master) which was opposed and laid on the table. The house took up the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements. Mr. Hall moved to strike out the first section, but after some discussion withdrew his motion, at the suggestion of Mr. M. Dulme. Mr. Taylor then moved an amendment in the clause relative to the Cumberland Road, which was agreed to. An amendment was then moved by Mr. Haynes, but before any question was taken the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hamilton, from the committee appointed to make arrangements for the attendance of both houses of congress at the funeral of the late Major General Brown, made a report, which was read, and the house adjourned to Thursday.

Thursday, Feb. 28.

In the Senate, a resolution was offered by Mr. Harrison proposing an inquiry into the expediency of granting a pension to the family of the late General Brown. Mr. Chandler submitted a resolution contemplating the abolition of the office of major general of the army. The process bill was taken up, amended, and passed to a third reading, when on motion of Mr. Webster, it was recommitted. Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Gilmer, relative to the West Point academy, was again taken up, the discussion upon it being arrested on Tuesday, by the expiration of the hour. After a brief examination of the character of the academy by Mr. Dwight and Mr. Vance, on motion of Mr. Ward the resolution was again laid on the table, by a vote of 80 to 50. Mr. Tucker made another unsuccessful motion to consider his resolution providing for an earlier hour for the daily meeting of congress. The house then resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for internal improvements, the question being on the proposition of Mr. Drayton to amend the clause relative to the surveys, so as to limit them to such roads as may be for the transportation of the mail, or for military purposes. In the discussion which took place, Messrs. Williams, Hall, Carter, Stewart, Martin, Hamilton, Oakley, Mercer, &c. took a part. Mr. Wilde then obtained the floor, but the house adjourned without coming to any decision.

Friday Feb. 29.

In the Senate, Mr. Harrison introduced a bill for the relief of the widow of the late Gen. Jacob Brown, which was twice read and referred. The resolution offered by Mr. Chandler, for abolishing the office of major general of the army, was considered; and, after considerable discussion, was on motion of Mr. Berrien, modified so as to propose an inquiry only.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mallory stated that he should, on Monday next, move the house to take up the tariff bill, whether the

appropriation bills should be carried through or not. The house then proceeded to the unfinished business of the preceding day; being the bill making appropriations for internal improvement. Some further discussion took place on Mr. Drayton's motion to amend the clause relating to surveys by restricting them to routes necessary in a military view, or for the transportation of the mail, in which Mr. Wilde, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Rives, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Mercer participated. The question was then taken on Mr. Drayton's amendment, which was negatived by an immense majority. Mr. Oakley then moved to amend the clause by restricting the appropriation to such surveys as have been commenced. Mr. Oakley has the floor to-morrow in support of his amendment.

MADISON AND MONROE.

It appears from the following correspondence which we copy from the Richmond Whig, of Saturday last, that, as was anticipated by many, these venerable fathers of the republic, owing to their great age and earnest desire to avoid collision with the parties of the day, have declined serving as electors on the Anti-Jackson ticket. Doubtless motives of delicacy prevented their expressing an opinion favorable to either one of the candidates, which might be used to the prejudice of the other.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Copy of the Circular Letter addressed by Judge Brooke to Mr. Madison, to Col. Monroe, and to each of the other gentlemen nominated as Electors by the Convention held in Richmond.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1828.

My dear Sir: I avail myself of the earliest moment since the proceedings and address to the people of Virginia were printed, under the direction of the Central Committee, to comply with the resolution of the Convention, requesting me to transmit a copy thereof to each of the gentlemen nominated on its Electoral Ticket, and to inform them of several appointments; and in pursuance thereof, now have the honor to transmit you a copy of the proceedings and address, and to inform you of your appointment.

With great respect,

Your obt. servt.

FRANCIS T. BROOKE.

President of the Convention.

Copy of Mr. Madison's Letter to Judge Brooke.

Montpelier, Feb. 22, 1828.

Dear Sir: The mail of last evening brought me your circular communication, by which I am informed of my being nominated by the Convention at Richmond on the 8th of January, one of the Electors recommended for the next appointment of Chief Magistrate of the U. States.

Whilst I express the great respect I feel to be due to my fellow-citizens composing that assembly, I request that another name be substituted for mine on the Electoral Ticket.

After a continuance in public life, with a very brief interval, through a period of more than forty years, and at the age then attained, I considered myself as violating no duty, in allotting for what of life might remain in a retirement from scenes of political agitation and excitement. Adhering to this view of my situation, I have foreborne, during the existing contest, as I had done during the preceding, to participate in any measures of a party character; and the restraint imposed on myself is necessarily strengthened by an admonishing sense of increasing years. Nor with these considerations could I fail to combine a recollection of the public relation in which I stood to the distinguished individuals now dividing the favor of their country, and the proofs given to both, of the high estimation in which they were held by me.

In offering this explanation, I hope I may be pardoned for not suppressing a wish which must be deeply and extensively felt, that the discussions incident to the depending contest, may be conducted in a spirit and manner, neither unfavorable to a dispassionate result, nor unworthy of the great and advancing cause of representative government.

With great esteem and respect,

JAMES MADISON.

FRS. T. BROOKE, Esq. President of the Convention, &c.

Copy of Col. Monroe's Letter to Judge Brooke.

Oak Hill, Feb. 22, 1828.

Dear Sir: I have, by this day's mail, received your letter, announcing my nomination, by the Convention lately assembled in Richmond, Virginia, as an elector, at the ensuing election, in favor of the distinguished citizen whom they designate, as president of the United States. For reasons which I hope will be satisfactory to you, to the members of that body, and to my fellow-citizens generally, and which I will frankly communicate, I consider it a duty to decline the trust in question.

After the long and laborious ser-

vice in which I have been engaged, and in the most difficult conjunctures which our country has been exposed, it is my earnest desire to cherish tranquility in my retirement. Important as this object is to me, I am satisfied, if I become a party to elections, to the high office of Chief Magistrate of the United States, that I cannot accomplish it. In the pending election, I have motives of a personal nature, which would make it particularly painful to me to interpose. Having held in the office from which I lately retired, a very friendly relation, with both the candidates, and given to each strong proofs of confidence and regard, it would be very repugnant to my feelings to take the part of either against the other.

Other considerations drew my attention, at an early period to this subject, and confirmed me in this decision. As a permanent rule, I was led to conclude that it would be better for our country, and contribute more to the success of our excellent system of government, that those who have held the office of chief magistrate, should abstain in their retirement, from becoming partisans in subsequent elections to that office. Instances may occur, in the course of time, and in the vicissitude of human affairs, in which the opinion of those who have had long experience, may be useful. Every government that has existed, has been exposed to trying emergencies. All those which were strictly republican have been subverted. Ours will, I trust, experience a different fate.—Should an emergency of any kind ever occur, it may be important that there should be, among the people, some men unconnected with either of the contending parties, and among them those who have retired from that high office, whose voice might be heard. To render service, they must enjoy, in like degree, the confidence of the whole community in their disinterestedness and impartiality. If they embark as partisans on either side, they would have no weight with the other. By remaining neutral, it might be otherwise.

On full consideration, before my retirement, I concluded that the course suggested, would be best adapted to my own peace and tranquility, and contribute most, as a permanent rule, to the welfare of my country. Under this conviction, I then formed the decision stated, have frequently declared it since, and cannot depart from it.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant.

JAMES MONROE.

FRS. T. BROOKE, Esq. President of the Convention lately held at Richmond.

Mr. Owen says the New Orleans Advertiser, has brought with him from Europe, a box containing a model of an improved Prison. It is a present from John Smith, esq. M. P. one of the most enlightened and benevolent of the British senators, to Mr. Edward Livingston, member of congress from this state, as a compliment for the New Code of Laws published some time since by Mr. L. In consequence of the absence of this gentleman, who is attending his duties in congress, Mr. Owen left the model with his excellency the governor, to wait Mr. L.'s return.

An interesting debate has been going on in the house of representatives, for some days, and has not yet terminated, on the subject of the power of the general government in regard to internal improvement. It would be well if some questions, annually agitated in congress, could be fairly put to rest: of which, this is one, and the expediency of the military academy is another. With regard to the prosecution of internal improvements, such as embrace great main post roads, military roads, and such canals as are obviously necessary to the defence and supply of the country in a state of war, it is gratifying to the friends of this power in the government to find that it comes out of every contest with renewed strength. Considering it as almost the only beneficent power of the general government, we are rejoiced to see it survive the assaults of its adversaries. We cannot believe that this government was ever designed as a mere machine for taking money from the pockets of the people, to maintain armies and navies and foreign embassies. Such establishments are necessary to the public defence; but to give to them any real utility or value, it is necessary that we should have something worth defending. Let our government, then, do every thing they can, constitutionally, to benefit agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; and to facilitate commerce and intercourse

among the states. Towards these objects, the general government, in its national, parental capacity, can do much, and we trust will not halt in its policy.

The debate on this subject will be published at large, when the particular views of each member will be made known to his constituents. This question is one, which happily, can hardly be forced into any connexion with the presidential question, and will therefore endure argumentative and calm deliberation. A debate, thus characterised, the people, in the quiet of their peaceful homes will read and ruminate upon.

Nat. Intel.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 12.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The committee of the house of delegates of Maryland, to whom was referred a memorial from Hartford county, relative to slavery, state in their report, their confidence that the efforts of the Colonization Society will finally relieve the state from this evil, though from circumstances its sudden cure is impracticable. This society, they add, "is the great and last hope of the slave holding states." Its plan is no longer speculative merely, for the colonies are flourishing, are annually augmented by great numbers, and are extending themselves along the fertile shores of Africa. "In a few years," they add, "free and enlightened nations will take place of these infant settlements." Balt. Amer.

New Tariff Bill.—Mr. Niles, of Baltimore, thinks that the tariff bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives, ought to be amended so as to read as follows: "An act to PROHIBIT the manufacture of certain woollen goods in the U. S. and to prevent the increase of sheep, and for other purposes."

Marriages Extraordinary.—Great doings among the Andrews!—Married lately in Exeter, Connecticut, Andrew Burnham to Anna Andrews; Adoniram Burnham to Sally Andrews; Nehemiah S. Burnham to Susan Andrews; Nathaniel Burnham to Heppy Andrews; John Wagfield to Polly Andrews; Ephraim P. Low to Hannah Q. Andrews; Enoch White to Eliza B. Andrews; Caleb Andrews to Sally Brown; Seth Andrews to Sally Daniels; Obed Andrews to Ruth Butler; John L. Andrews to Anna G. Burnham; Andrew Andrews to Ann Andrews.—An improved way of making merry Andrews.

Yesterday Evening's Mail.

Late and Important from Europe.

New York, March 4.

By the arrival late this afternoon of the elegant ship Sally, Captain Macey, in 47 days from Havre, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received numerous files of Paris papers to the 15th of January, inclusive, containing London advices to the 11th inclusive.

Change in the English Ministry.—It appears that the late rumours of an intended change in the British cabinet, were by no means without foundation.—Lord Goderich had resigned the premiership, and a new ministry had actually been named, or would be, within a day or two. The London Morning Herald, of January 10, publishes the following list of the new ministers:

First Lord of the Treasury, Earl Grey; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Peel; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. Frankland Davis; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Charles Stuart or the Marquis of Wellesley; Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Bathurst; Master of the Ordnance, Duke of Wellington; President of the Council, Earl of Shaftesbury; Privy Seal, Marquis of Londonderry; Treasurer of the Navy, Mr. Dawson; Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst; Chancellor of the Duties of Lancaster, Lord Bexley; Master of the Mint, Mr. Wm. Horton.

If such is the change to be made, we argue the worst consequences. The liberal system of Mr. Canning is to be abandoned; and the ultra Tories are to be brought into power, under the immediate auspices of the Duke of Wellington: for the London papers expressly declare that the Duke was specially sent for by the King, and that the new Ministry is to be formed agreeably to the Duke's views. The Paris papers are filed with extracts from the London papers upon this sudden revolution of parties in the British cabinet. We cannot, however, yet believe that such a man as the Marquis of Lon-

donderry, (formerly Lord Stuart, brother of the late Lord Castlereagh)—a fiery, indiscreet, intemperate ultra—is to be brought into the cabinet. The Standard says, there is little doubt that Mr. Peel will succeed Lord Goderich, as the head of the Ministry.

Affairs of the East.—According to intelligence from Bucharest, all the persons attached to the English, French, and Russian Embassies, who were left at Constantinople, have embarked. It is added, that the Russian troops in the interior of the empire are in active motion. The Imperial government, it seems, endeavors to conceal from foreigners every thing connected with the army.

The Augsburg G. zeits contains the following particulars, under the date of Constantinople, December 12th: "In the capital, preparations for the war are making with activity. The Romeliot chiefs have arrived here, and have each received a palisade as a badge of honor. After a council held yesterday at the residence of the Mufti, several Tartars were despatched to the fortresses on the Danube, the nature of whose commission is unknown. The young Turks of all ranks are exercised after the European tactics. Since the departure of the Ambassadors, the enthusiasm in favor of the Sultan has risen to the greatest height. A firman has been issued, ordering that the Christians, wherever residing, and of whatever description, should be allowed to enjoy their religious worship without molestation. Chapels have been built in the suburbs of Constantinople and Adrianople, where service is performed every Sunday by Christian ministers.

In the steam artillery, which Mr. Perkins is constructing for the French government, he guarantees the perfect safety of the generator, its indestructibility, the ability to keep the steam up at any required temperature for any length of time, and its great economy. The piece of ordnance is to throw sixty balls of four pounds each in a minute, with the correctness of the rifled musket, and to a proportionate distance. A musket is also attached to the same generator for throwing a stream of lead from the bastion of a fort, and is made so far portable as to be capable of being moved from one bastion to another.—This musket is to throw from one hundred to one thousand bullets per minute, as occasion may require, and that for any length of time. London Paper.

Tainted Meat.—We hear from different quarters that a large quantity of meat, put up this winter, has become tainted, from the unusual warmth of the season. This meat should not be thrown away, as it can be restored to its original sweetness; first by packing it away in recently prepared charcoal, two or three days; then washing and hanging it in the sun a few hours, and giving it a slight sprinkling of salt. Secondly, by washing the whole surface, by means of a sponge, or piece of clean rag, with the pyroigneous acid. This acid can be obtained from the druggists. As the first mode is the cheapest, and most convenient to the farmers, it will generally be preferred. Maryland Gazette.

MARRIED.

On Saturday night the 23d ult. at the house of Elder Samuel Kerkpatrick, in the Hawfields, Mr. James Wyatt to Mrs. Nancy Murdoch, all of Orange county.

TO CARPENTERS.

PROPOSALS will be received for the covering and enclosing of the Bridge across Eno, at Hillsborough, until 29th instant, when the contract will be made. The plan and specification may be seen on application to J. P. Sneed or Thomas Clancy.

The Commissioners.

March 11. 21—3w

THE CELEBRATED JACK

VULCAN.

ONE of the largest and finest Jacks in this section of country, and a sure foal getter, will stand the ensuing season at Hillsborough and Chapel Hill, to commence the 1st of April. For farther particulars see bills.

J. P. Sneed.

March 11. 21—

FOUND.

ON the road between Chapel Hill and New Hope, in January last, a Silk Handkerchief and a pair of Shoes. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges, on application to Wm. Scott, near New Hope. March, 11. 21—

NOTICE.

ABOUT twelve months since I lost a note executed to me for the sum of twenty dollars by Alexander Strain; the note was executed some time in the year 1825. All persons are forbid trading for said note, and the said Alexander Strain from paying the amount of the same to any one but myself.

James Strain.

March 11. 21—3w

The House of Entertainment formerly kept by John Faddis is again opened for the reception of customers.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

March 4. 20—3w



From the Georgetown Harvest.

Winter has thrown her cloak away,
And, as the poet Pope would say,
Old January, stern and gray,
Is now detected kissing May.
Who ever heard of such a thing,
As Winter in the arms of Spring?
And yet the grave old soul reposes,
And takes his nap amid the roses.
The vine around his temple creeps,
And guards the wrinkles while he sleeps,
Lest Cupid, leaping from the skies,
Enraged, should shoot out both his eyes.
The old rogue, sure, has lost his reason,
To court so very young a Season.

TIME.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Dark dealing power!—around thy way
The wrecks of human grandeur lay;
Oblivion's waters, cold and black,
Roll onward in the gloomy track,
And darkly hide from mortal ken,
The traces where thy course hath been.

The proudest things that earth has known,
The gorgeous splendour of a throne,
The crest and kingly diadem—
Thy peerless arm have scatter'd them;
And power that shook the world with dread,
Lies crush'd beneath thy mighty tread!

Successive years around thee flow,
Yet leave no traces on thy brow;
Revealing and destroying all:
As firmly now thy footsteps fall,
As when at first thy course was given,
And thy dread limits mark'd by Heaven.

Mysterious power! still deep and strong
Thy tide of years shall roll along;
The sun shall leave his home on high,
The moon and stars of heaven shall die;
But thou shalt be the last to fall,
The conqueror and the end of all!

AFFECTING STORY.

An excellent article on "imprisonment for debt," published in the New York Commercial Advertiser, gives the following tale, as an illustration of the effect of existing laws on the subject. And the writer, who appears to be a northern gentleman, affirms that there is not a county in New England, which does not furnish examples of the tyranny of the rich creditor over the poor debtor, similar to that which was exercised towards Mr. Coffin. Many an analogous case would happen in Pennsylvania, if the amelioration of our laws on the subject did not prevent our merciless Shylocks from wreaking their vengeance on those whom necessity might put into their toils.

Phil. Pap.

"A very worthy man who was much respected as a man of singular intelligence, for one in the humblest walks of life, and of great industry, who supported his family, consisting of a wife and three children, on a piece of leased land, unfortunately became indebted to a merchant for 500 dollars. The causes which led him to become a debtor were these. His brother, the mate of a schooner about to sail to some one of the West India Islands, purchased the amount of goods for what is termed his adventure; in order to procure which, he signed his brother's notes as his security. The vessel was lost. Mr. Coffin, for that was the man's name, called on the merchant, and while he stated his disposition to liquidate this immense debt, so unexpectedly devolving upon him, begged the merchant to show him every indulgence. This was acceded to, and he gave five notes for 100 dollars each to be paid during two years.

A series of misfortunes resulting from sickness in his young family; the feeble state of his wife's health; and the loss of cattle, prevented him from paying even the interest on these notes, and the merchant had set them down as debts of no present value. Unfortunately Mr. Coffin offended the great man of his village by a manly and successful opposition to some measures he had proposed in one of the town meetings, in the conducting of which he had long reigned without a shadow of opposition. Irritated that one so poor should have thwarted him in his favorite pursuits, he determined on his punishment. The squire the next visit he made to the town, called on the merchant and stated to him, that as he had some dealings with Mr. Coffin he would purchase the notes in his possession, and offered him 125 dollars for the five notes, which was accepted. The squire felt that the enemy of his greatness was now in his power. He therefore commenced suits on his five notes and recovered judgment on each of them. Two executions were without delay levied on his goods, which were instantly sold; all of

which did not more than pay for the principal, interest and cost, of the two judgments. Having despoiled his home, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, it being November, on the third execution he sent him to jail, which was some miles from his village, without the knowledge of his wife, who had, on the breaking up of their house, hired herself to a farmer as a weaver, and instead of wages was permitted to keep her children with her. The firmness of Mr. Coffin's mind sustained him until he was shut up in the cold and dreary room assigned him in the prison. As the keys were passing the bolts of the door, he sat down on a bench in all the depth of woe and mental anguish. He was conscious of having committed no crime; he had wronged no man, he had made no resistance, he had uttered no complaint when his property was taken from him, for this was of right his creditor's; he still possessed health and vigor, and was as willing as he was able to work as a laborer for the maintenance of his family and the payment of all his debts; and although divested of home, he retained his liberty and the power of retrieving his former sources of comfort and independence; but now he was in prison, the place of confinement for those who warred against the laws of God and their country; but he felt that he had not deserved to be classed or treated as one of these; and full of these bitter reflections, he who had never sworn before, now cursed the country which could legalize the tyranny inflicted upon him.

The gloom of his mind gathered darkness as the night advanced and the severity of the cold gave increased force to the fierce resentments and the keen sufferings which alternately had possession of his breast. The watches of that long night of misery were passed in meditating revenge at one moment; then sickening to the very heart at the hapless state of his family, and the disgrace of being a prisoner. Years could not have wrought such deep furrows in his high forehead, as appeared in the morning after that first night's imprisonment. His wife on the next day, leaving her two youngest children with the farmer, with her two eldest, reached the town in which the prison was situated; but her presence did nothing toward calming the mind of Mr. Coffin, and yet this attachment on her part was what he certainly desired and expected.

Mrs. Coffin hired herself as a servant to a neighboring family, and, with her children, made frequent visits to the prison, where her attempts to relieve the misery of his confinement, frequently aggravated the grief and sufferings she would have perished to have lessened. He gradually, however, recovered the tone of feeling natural to him, and, at the end of thirty days, he had no doubt he should be released, as he, having nothing, could take the oath of insolvency, without question from any one. His release, however, was far from the intention of the offended great man of the village, and the day of his release was the day of his confinement on the fourth execution. But, to make an end of this tale of woe, Mr. Coffin's spirits sunk in prospect of a winter's confinement in a cold, damp, and cheerless prison. His wife saddened at the sorrows of her husband, and became sick, one of the children with her died, and the mother, weighed down with anxiety and grief, soon followed her child to that peaceful tomb where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest.

It was when the selectmen of the parish found Mr. Coffin's three children in the Alms House, that they instituted an inquiry into this increase of pauperism and of town expenses. The squire was censured, and he, fearing he had carried his resentment so far as to injure his popularity, affected great moderation, and, with astonishing liberality, agreed to release Mr. Coffin, and permit him to pay the amount of the execution he yet held in his hands, when he should be enabled so to do. One of the selectmen went down to town with the good news of release. On opening the prison he found the once hale and hearty Mr. Coffin, a broken spirit, broken hearted man, and so far from being able to support his family, it was found necessary to place him in the Alms House which held his children. He was here confined with a chronic rheumatism consequent upon his confinement in the cold prison, and his decline was very rapid, accompanied with great bodily suffering. The minister of the parish at one of his last visits, urged him to prepare for the departure of his spirit which was near at hand;

to forgive his enemies, and be at peace with God. He replied, I wish to die; but to forgive my enemy, for I have but one, alas! I cannot. But, said the minister, Jesus, who prayed for his enemies, has left us an example that we should follow his steps. His reply was: "Yes, Jesus Christ was God; but I am a poor, miserable, oppressed and ruined man."

From the Boston Evening Bulletin.

Remarkable Instance of Female Tenderness.

An instance of female tenderness was related to me but the day before yesterday, which, (though it occurred some years ago) as it exhibits the distinguished tenderness of soul of one of our country women, should not pass unnoticed. My informant was residing upon the spot where the occurrence took place, and his relation may be implicitly relied on. It was the first time that I had ever heard the story, and it may be as new to many of your readers as it was to me.

"On eagle's wings immortal scandals fly,
While virtuous actions are but born to die."

Envy and the thousand baleful passions that disgrace humanity, are continually active to obscure perfections which their possessors cannot emulate. Thus the public is surfeited with scandal and defamation; while virtue is left to pine in obscurity, unnoticed and unknown.

On the fourth of July, 1821, the army and naval officers of the U. S. residing at Whitehall, at the head of Lake Champlain, commemorating the birth day of our National Independence, fired the customary salutes of artillery. It was now near the close of the day, and the loud cannon sent its reverberating thunders over hill and dale. At the moment when the match was presented to one of the pieces, a young man, in the dizzy excitement of the moment, rushed forward to thrust a club into the mouth of the cannon; at the same instant the charge went off, taking with it both his arms to the shoulders, and putting out both his eyes. Thus in an instant were all the flattering visions of youth annihilated. He who a moment previous looked forward to the world before him with calm and manly confidence in his own energy and resources, now lay helpless on the ground, writhing with physical pain and tortured with mental anguish. O quantum mutatus ab illo! Cut off from all the solaces of life, and yet still doomed to live: the warm grasp of friendship, the smile of affection, the tear of sympathy, shall never again revisit him in his long night of sorrow.

At sight of a spectacle so painfully affecting, every bosom swelling with compassionate sorrow—for the heart of a brave man is the home of sensibility.—They raised him from the ground, and bore him bleeding in their arms to his residence, which was not far distant. A female came out to receive him. It was his sister. When she saw her brother, covered with blood, mutilated, sightless and nearly exanimate—the concourse of friends, who followed with bleeding hearts and surrounded the suffering youth, stood unnoticed before her—her eyes were riveted only upon one object dear to her heart; her soul filled and agitated only with one emotion; nature oppressed with the dreadful tumult of feeling—could endure no more; she yielded herself up to womanly sorrow, and in the touching accents of sympathizing tenderness and grief she exclaimed,—"Good gracious! if that isn't the new shirt I made for him last week!"

JOE MEADOWS.

Roxbury, Jan. 23, 1825.

TURKISH CANNON.

It is singular that in our conflicts with barbarians, or with half-disciplined troops, we generally sustain a heavier loss than in our battles with veteran and well organized armies. Whether this arises from our contempt of the enemy inducing us to attack them at greater odds, or at closer quarters, or that such forces are stimulated by the fiercer passions of untamed nature, we cannot determine, but the fact is well worthy of consideration. In our battles with the Americans last war, our loss was always heavy in the extreme. Our attack on Algiers was attended with a loss of life nearly equal to any thing we had ever sustained on board of a fleet; and if we include the numbers killed on board the Russian ships at Navarino, we shall find the total number of killed and wounded to be nearly as great as in any of our battles last war. With respect to the Turks, this may arise from the extremely heavy cannon which they generally use. In our ships, and we believe in our batteries, we seldom

use a heavier gun than a 32 pounder. No man of war carries any cannon of a larger calibre; but the Turks make use of even 800 pounders. When Sir John Duckworth passed the Dardanelles to attack Constantinople, in 1807, his fleet was dreadfully shattered by these immense shot. The Royal George, (of 110 guns) was nearly sunk by only one shot, which carried away her cut water; another cut the mainmast of the Windsor Castle nearly in two; a shot knocked two ports of the Thunderer into one; the Repulse (74) had her wheel shot away, and 24 men killed and wounded by a single shot, nor was the ship saved but by the most wonderful exertions. One of those guns was cast in brass, in the reign of Amurat; it was composed of two parts, joined by a screw at the chamber, its breach resting against a masonry stone-work: the difficulty of charging it would not allow its being fired more than once; but as the Pacha once said, that one single discharge would destroy the whole fleet of an enemy.—The Baron de Tott, to the great terror of the Turks, resolved to fire this gun. The shot weighed 1,100 lbs.; and he loaded it with 350 lb. of powder. He says—"I felt a shock like an earthquake, at the distance of eight hundred fathoms. I saw the ball divide into three pieces, and these fragments of a rock crossed the Strait, and rebounded on the mountain. The heaviest shot which struck our ships was of granite, and weighed 800 lb. and was two feet two inches in diameter. One of those huge shot, to the astonishment of our tars, stove in the whole larboard bow of the Active; and having thus crushed this immense mass of solid timber, the shot rolled ponderously aft, and brought up abreast the main hatchway, the crew standing aghast at the singular spectacle. English Paper.

ISLAND OF SCIO.

Scio is one of the most beautiful and celebrated islands in the Archipelago. It is near the coast of Natolia, in length about 13 leagues, and six in breadth. The productions are oranges, citrons, vines, mastic, game, and all the necessaries of life. The principal trade is in silk. The population is about 10,000 Turks, 30,000 Latians, who have a bishop, and 10,000 Greeks, who have also a bishop. The plague in 1783, destroyed 14,000 persons. The foreign commerce is very considerable. They export manufactured cottons, silk, velvet, gold and silver wave damasks, &c. to Asia, Egypt and the states of Barbary. The Genoese were many years in possession of the island, but the Turks drove them out in 1595. The Venetians took it in 1694, but the Turks retook it in 1698. Scio is the capital. It is a large, beautiful city, with a fort and harbor. The Greek bishop is rich.—The inhabitants believe that Homer was born in this island. They have a place near the capital city which they call the schools of Homer, but there is no reason for supposing Homer was ever upon the spot.—It has been described by modern travellers, to be a place where they made sacrifices to Pan, or some other rural divinity. In this island there are several Greek families who claim nobility as the descendants of the Genoese Justinians. There are about 200 Christian temples in the island, and thirty religious houses for Christian men and women.—The superstition of the Greeks and Turks is a remarkable feature in the general association. Mahomet the second granted the Sciot many privileges, which the Grand Seigneur has never infringed. The Greeks, in every part of the Turkish empire, are reputed as slaves. In Scio they have a magistrate, named the Consul, who administers justice upon principles of liberty unknown to the Greeks in other parts. It is 19 leagues from Smyrna, and 84 from Constantinople, longitude 43 deg. 50 min. west, latitude 38 deg. min. north.

Extract from the life of Napoleon Bonaparte, by Sir W. Scott.

Passage of the Bridge of Lodi.

Though the bridge was left standing, it was swept by twenty or thirty Austrian pieces of artillery, whose thunders menaced death to any who should attempt that passage of peril. The French, with great alertness, got as many guns in position on the left bank, and answered this tremendous fire, with equal spirit. During this cannonade, Bonaparte threw himself personally among the fire, in order to station two guns loaded with grape shot, in such position as rendered it impossible for any one to approach for the purpose of undermining or destroying the bridge; and then calmly proceeded to make ar-

rangements for a desperate attempt. His cavalry was directed to cross, if possible, at a place where the Adda was said to be fordable.—A task which they accomplished with difficulty. Mean time Napoleon observed that the Austrian line of infantry was thrown considerably behind the batteries of artillery which they supported, in order that they might have the advantage of a pending slope of ground which afforded them shelter from the French fire. He therefore, drew a close column of 5000 grenadiers, protected from the artillery of the Austrians by the walls and houses of the town and yet considerably nearer the enemy's line of guns on the opposite side of the Adda than were their own infantry which ought to have protected them. The column of grenadiers thus secured waited in comparative safety, until the appearance of the French cavalry, who had crossed the ford, began to disquiet the flank of the Austrians.—This was the critical moment which Bonaparte expected. A single word of command wheeled the head column of grenadiers to the left, and placed it on a perilous bridge. The word was given to advance, and they rushed with loud shouts of *Vive la Republique!* But their appearance upon the bridge was the signal for the redoubled showers of grape shot, while from the windows of the houses on the left side of the river, the soldiers who occupied them poured volley after volley of musketry on the thick column, as it endeavored to force its way over the long bridge. At one time the French grenadiers, unable to sustain this dreadful storm, appeared for an instant to hesitate. But Berthier, the chief of Bonaparte's staff, with Massena, L'Allemogues, and Corvini, hurried to the head of the column, and their presence and gallantry renewed the resolution of the soldiers, who poured across the bridge. The Austrians had but one resource left: to rush on the French with the bayonet, and kill and drive back, those who had forced their passage, before they could deploy into line, or receive support from their comrades, who were still filling along the bridge. But the opportunity was neglected, either because the troops who should have executed the manoeuvre had been, as we have already noticed, withdrawn too far from the river, or because the soldiery, as happens when they repose too much confidence in a strong position, became panic struck, when they saw it unexpectedly carried. Or it may be that General Beaulieu, so old and unfortunate, had somewhat lost that energy and presence of mind, which the critical moment demanded. Whatever was the cause, the French rushed on the artillery men, from whose fire they had lately suffered so tremendously, and, unsupported as they were, had little difficulty in the bayonetting them. The Austrian army now completely gave away, and lost in their retreat, annoyed as it was by the French cavalry, upwards of twenty guns, a thousand prisoners and perhaps two thousand more wounded or slain. Such was the famous passage of the Bridge of Lodi, achieved with such skill and gallantry as gave the victor the same character for fearless intrepidity and practical talent in actual battle, which the former part of the campaign had gained him as a most able general.

Weather Market.—A contemporary gives the following review of the weather market. It is as well to laugh as to cry, under the infliction of wet feet, coughs, and sore throats:

Umbrellas—Raised considerably since our last.

Wet Boots—Heavy and hard to be got off.

Spirits—Dull.

Mud—Plenty and brisk; large lots taken up by travellers; city holders part with the article freely, at a small advance.

Cloaks and Great Coats—Much sought after—kept close by holders.

Coughs and Colds—Abundant: some few cases have been got off by physicians.

Rain—Falling continually: dealers very cautious of entering into it.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscribers, are earnestly requested to call immediately and settle their accounts, as circumstances renders it necessary to be done without delay.

Cain & Moore.

March 4.

NOTICE.

THERE is in the hands of James Woods an account against me for about thirteen dollars, which account I forewarn any person against trading for, as I have paid the same, and am determined not to pay it again.

Thomas Armstrong.

March 4.